
REGARDING THE PRESENTATION OF NEW ACQUISITIONS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE IN EXPLANATORY DICTIONARIES

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the issue of providing new acquisitions in the Uzbek language in educational explanatory dictionaries. In it, it is emphasized that the rapid pace of lexical changes should be taken into account in the inclusion of modern acquisitions in educational explanatory dictionaries. Adequate attention has been given to the fact that new acquisitions are quick to adapt to the dynamic process in the lexicon, and that lexemes quickly change and expand their semantic and polysemantic properties. It is considered important to pay special attention to the phonetic, orthographic, and morphological principles of the receiving language among the main issues related to the inclusion of borrowings in dictionaries.

Keywords: Loanwords, Lexicon, Semantics, Dictionary, Meaning, Explanatory Dictionary, English Loanwords.

1. INTRODUCTION

As it is known, it has become a tradition to look at educational dictionaries in the anthropocentric dictionary interpretation. In essence, unlike linguocentric dictionaries, anthropocentric dictionaries are created to directly serve people's lives.

In her monograph entitled "Theoretical and Practical Issues of Educational Vocabulary in Uzbekistan", scientist B. Bahridinova considers *the characteristics of educational goals, limitation of volume, intended for language* (mother tongue or other language) teaching to be the most important characteristics of educational vocabulary.

It also includes *education, information, standardization, systematization, coordination*, and language teaching among the main tasks of the educational dictionary. Of course, the indicated words are also important for the educational explanatory dictionary. Students have a regular need for vocabulary information. The dictionary initially satisfies the reader with the task of providing *information* in this process. *Normalization* is needed in the speech process - in the pragmatics of oral and written speech. In oral communication, the graphic form plays an important role in the written process, when problems with correct pronunciation, accentuation arise.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The correct use of alliteration is equally important for both forms of speech. In addition, the task of *coordination* is also considered important, and it has its effect on the compatibility of the orthography of acquisitions with spelling and explanatory dictionaries, the basis of lexicographic semantics on the continuity of educational, general, academic explanatory dictionaries. According to the scientist, in the second half of the 20th century, a practical science called "educational lexicography" was formed in world lexicography. He defines the educational dictionary as "an anthropocentric tool whose vocabulary is arranged on the basis

of a certain criterion, meets the educational and methodological requirements, serves to form the communicative competence of the learner, and is designed to provide information quickly and easily."

The selection of acquisitions to be included in the educational explanatory dictionary is an important process. On the one hand, it is determined according to the age level of the students, and on the other hand, the relevance of learning in today's communication is also required.

In particular, the educational explanatory dictionary of new acquisitions will undoubtedly be attractive to students. In the process of working with the dictionaries of students, the competence of studying them in comparison with their basis in the source language - etymological meaning is formed. The fact that new-age borrowed words have a large amount in the language reserve also requires the norm of their use in speech culture.

3. ANALYSIS

Independence was a period of change in various aspects of society.

Because "as a result of economic, socio-political, and spiritual developments, a "new" obsolete layer, neologism, and, moreover, restored and new conceptual and linguistic value of lexical units and terms appeared in our language, which makes their research urgent. set new tasks for our linguistics, including its fields of lexicology and lexicology".¹

U. Koziyev writes in his monograph "Analysis of loanwords in explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language" that the following is followed in the classification of loanwords listed in dictionaries:

"1. "The spheres of acquisition of words to society have been determined: words related to the social sphere, words expressing religious concepts, terms.

2. The above categories were further divided into groups and sub-groups.

3. Their lexical and grammatical meanings were taken into account in the classification of the idioms related to social life. The words were divided into categories and then classified according to meaning groups.

4. In the classification of terms, their terminological meaning takes the lead. Because of this, in the classification of science and field names, the research aspects of the sciences serve as a distinguishing feature to a certain extent.

5. It was necessary to take into account the semantic structure of certain words when determining the field of acquisition. In the monograph, he analyzes many works related to field theory, classifies the loanwords in explanatory dictionaries on the basis of these theoretical data and divides the loanwords into specific lexical-semantic groups.

Scientist M. Gofurova studies the linguistic and cultural aspects of the use of speech barbarisms in the situation of multilingualism based on the material of the English and Uzbek languages.

According to him, "international words first appear in the language as barbarisms, the higher the democratization, the more the use of barbarisms." ² The researcher defines barbarisms, analyzes based on English and Uzbek language materials. In the skillful interpretation of barbarisms, it is felt that the theory based on Western views is the priority.

¹ Tojjeva G. Research issues of the Uzbek language based on the principle of "community of language and spirituality": Philol. science. ... Ph.D. ... (DSc) diss. – Against: 2021. –p. 13.

² Gafurova M. Linguistic study of the use of speech barbarisms in the situation of multilingualism (in the material of English and Uzbek languages): Filol. science. Doctor of Philosophy (PhD)... diss. autoref. - Andijan, 2021. -p. 21.

In the lexicon, a paradigm of semantically graded acquisitions has also been formed among the units that share the general meaning of the *place of trade*. For example, a significant difference in the usage of *minimarket - market - supermarket - hypermarket* took place on the basis of the growth of the local market.

One of the rare occurrences in the lexicon of the Uzbek language is the attractive formation of gradualness by means of a single base (*market*) and (*mini-, super-, hyper-*) prefixes. Of course, the breakdown of these units into morphemes is unique to the source language.

The members of the paradigm participating in the sign of growth from "materiality" to "volumetricity" have an associative nature, and are also important as language units that quickly recall one another in memory. In the process of growth, the *market* can also pragmatically reflect the concepts of neutral lexeme, units standing before and above itself in speech.

Minimarket generally means "home store" and such stores are located around residential areas and are very small (usually one-room) commercial premises. Accordingly, they are more limited to the sale of food products. This word is in the spelling dictionary, but it is not reflected in the "Annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language".

The word *market* in the source (English) language means food store, trading place, market, raw material market. In the Uzbek language, it is being formed as a dominant unit used instead of the words *minimarket, supermarket, and hypermarket*, which are their analogues. However, in his language, there is also the concept of *minimarket*, which is large in terms of volume capacity, and *supermarket*, and *hypermarket*, which is a small shopping center. Its nomenclature of commercial products is also significantly wider than the *minimarket*. Sometimes it is used in relation to mobile markets organized in connection with a process. The graphic form of this word is not found in the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" or in the spelling dictionary.

The meaning of *supermarket* is included in the explanatory dictionary in the form of "a large store selling a variety of food and industrial products".³ In addition, it can be said that the process will be organized on the basis of customer self-service. This shopping center is the most popular compared to others due to the variety of products, and it also stands out in terms of attractiveness that attracts customers.

Hypermarket is the highest member of the level in the existing paradigm. The size of the *supermarket* in terms of volume capacity did not make it a leader in attracting customers. Although the price of the products in it is much lower than in the *supermarket*, it is more according to the amount of stock, not the nomenclature of the product. Accordingly, it is likened to a "huge storehouse". In this regard, they will be located on the outskirts of the city. It should be mentioned that the differences of analyzed modern shopping centers are not limited to the above. In this process, their regional format, ability to receive customers, and reserve capacity are also taken into account based on established criteria.

In addition, there are a lot of borrowed lexemes that merge into the general meaning of the *place of trade*. Their ranking can be expanded with *kiosks, boutiques, gastronomes, crepe markets, department stores, and universam*.

³ An explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. Volume V. Volume III. - Tashkent: Publishing House of Uzbekistan, 2020. - p. 588.

4. DISCUSSION

Researcher Chan Mai-Ti, studying the semantic gradation of Russian language acquisitions, notes that "for various computers differing in size and performance, there are names such as *smartbook* - *netbook* - *subnotebook* - *ultrabook* - *laptop* - *desktop*⁴ related to the gradation."

The words *Univermag* and *universam* are etymologically short for the Russian compound "универ(сальный) маг(азин)". The term "department store" is found in the explanatory dictionary of the pre-independence period. The word "*Universam*" is not found in Uzbek dictionaries, although it came into use in Russian in the seventies of the XX century.

In today's explanatory dictionary, a department store is a "retail business that sells a variety of consumer goods (clothing, home furnishings, household goods), including food products", and a "*universam*" is "food products, as well as some a large store that trades in household goods and serves to fully meet the needs of consumers"⁵. These shopping centers have several different aspects based on their characteristics.

For example, a department store is dominated by "large-format" ownership, specializing in more food products, while a department store is dominated by "retail," mainly household goods sales properties. Their commonality is based on food and household goods, these two signs are formed as inversely proportional attributes for the compared. In addition, these stores differ in terms of customer service and customer self-service in this process. All this should be reflected in the dictionaries in order to form the students' pragmatic knowledge in educational explanatory dictionaries. While studying the types of educational vocabulary, B. Bahridinova writes that they differ segmentally (composition), morphologically, formally and semantically in the world experience. The educational explanatory dictionary of new acquisitions is important because it enters the type of educational dictionary according to the semantic aspect and reflects the word meanings of new units.

It should be noted separately that the names of shopping places such as *lapka*, *laryok*, *kiosk*, *shop*, *boutique*, *bookstore*, *gastronome*, *magazin*, *minimarket*, *market*, *crepe market*, *department store*, *universam*, *supermarket*, *hypermarket*, *bazaar* are all derived from words of the possessive layer. Of course, this small microsystem can be understood as a nation in a series of field units depending on the rapidly changing state of the lexicon.

Although the acquisition of *boutique* is not found in explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language, it is one of the lexemes that began to be reflected in spelling dictionaries and entered the stage of stabilization in the lexicon. This word has already found its place in Russian language dictionaries such as "Большой толковый словарь русского языка"⁶ and "Академический толковый словарь русского языка"⁷. In French, this word refers to a small shop specializing mainly in the sale of clothing and footwear. However, this store will be designed to sell modern and expensive goods.

The word *boutique* has the following meanings in the source (English) language dictionaries: 1) a store that sells items made in batches, as well as expensive clothes, shoes and jewelry; 2) type of advertising agency. This word, along with the above, is also used to describe

⁴ Chan M. Paradigmatika zaimstvovaniy s gradualnoy semantikoy // Filologiya: nauchnye issledovaniya. – 2019. – No. 2. - pp. 232-241.

⁵ An explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. Volume V. Volume IV. - Tashkent: Publishing House of Uzbekistan, 2020. - p. 289

⁶ Great Dictionary of Russian language. Editor Kuznetsova S.A. – St. Petersburg: Norint, 2000. – P. 1536.

⁷ Academic explanatory dictionary of the Russian language. Volume 1. Krysin L.P., Kuleva A.S., Nechaeva I.V., Shestakova L.L. – Moscow: YASK Publishing House, 2016. – 672 p.

a small fashion business *specializing in the sale of certain products and services*. In general, it can be included in the educational explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language as follows:

BOUTIQUE (French *boutique* - store) is a small store designed to sell modern expensive goods. *Most of us don't understand this word, it is mostly used in the "language" of cyborgs... Ordinary people consider dressing from "Boutique" to be close to the elite or a high point of culture.* (<https://xs.uz>)

It can be said that the assimilation has become closer to the vernacular, and that it has been activated in the language of live conversation, which can also be observed in the example of the name of the service object and service activity: *meat voutique (modern meat shop), legal boutique, boutique-atele, boutique glamour, kanselyarsky boutique (stationery store), boutique hotel/boutique hotel, boutique man (men's store)*.

Such appropriations related to the life of the people are likely to survive in the language for a long time. For example, it is said that the word "киоска" was adopted into the Russian language from French (*kiosque*) in the 18th century. The etymological source of this word is also related to Italian *chiosco*, Turkish *köşk* (flower-decorated building), Persian *kūšk* (luxurious house, palace)⁸. This word was absorbed into the Uzbek language through the Russian language before independence. Today, however, the connection between the words *kiosk* and *koshk* is hardly noticeable.

The assimilation of foreign language words into the lexicon is also characterized by the attraction of members of the source language association. Associatively connected units gradually begin to form their own system in the recipient language. However, systems can be formed in a partial or complete format, for long-term or short-term periods, according to the needs of the receiving language. For example, when *brand* ownership stabilized in the language, *monobrand* and *multibrand* units appeared around it: *monobrand* and *multibrand stores*. In addition, there are also *masterbrand, megabrand, hyperbrand* units in the source language system, the probability of their language acquisition cannot be underestimated.

There are specific difficulties in providing illustrative materials in educational dictionaries aimed at explaining new acquisitions.

Such appropriations are rare in modern works of art because they are new in the language and are connected to the process of spreading through Internet discourse. Accordingly, most of the examples to be found are limited to the scope of digital media sources.

A certain part of new acquisitions is formed as the actual lexicon of the language. When compiling an explanatory dictionary of self-words, it is necessary to pay attention to their anthropocentric interpretation.

5. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be said that one of the important tasks of Uzbek lexicography today is the issue of creating a general and educational explanatory dictionary of borrowed words based on the current lexicon, and the work of publishing a serial dictionary of borrowed neologisms as a base source for them is also of special importance.

Until now, work has been carried out to compile and publish borrowed words both in the section of source language units and in the form of a general explanatory dictionary. However, since the acquisitions related to the period of independence are new in our language, it is limited to find most of them in dictionaries. Accordingly, the creation of a comprehensive explanatory dictionary of the acquisitions of the period of independence is an urgent issue for today.

⁸ <https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Киоск>

In contrast to the lexical innovations of the period of independence, the order of complete management changed. The ability of experts in the field to influence them was limited, and globalization, the activation of the Internet and social networks made the process of receiving a new word freer. This created a kind of chaos and self-organization in the language - a linguosynergistic process.

In the synergistic process, acquisitions and adopted neologisms have a strong relationship to existing system units in the source language, and the possibility of regularly and excessively "calling" association-based system members to the new language base is strengthened. As a result, the likelihood of a chaotic and anxious situation in the lexicon with the balance of native and derived words increases.

There is a certain degree of backwardness in the inclusion of modern words in general explanatory dictionaries, when compared to the rate of word acquisition of regular users of the Internet and social networks. In this process, it is important to find an adequate way to the changing pace of the lexicon. The delay in the description of new acquisitions in dictionaries is, on the one hand, related to the speed of the dynamic process of the lexicon, and on the other hand, it means that the formation of the units that are rising to the stage of linguisticization as a serial dictionary of neologisms has not been established.

The acquisitions given in the existing annotated dictionary should be evaluated based on the changing nature of the language. It is natural that new acquisitions are rapidly adaptable to a dynamic process and tend to rapidly change and expand their semantic and polysemantic character. Among the problems related to the inclusion of borrowings in dictionaries, there are such things as hyphenated words, hyphenation, addition, abbreviations, and classification in some places.

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